

Britain and France Have New World Peace Plan

League to Include America and Germany May Result From Meeting of Briand and Curzon

Move Inspired by European Disorder

More Lenient Attitude Toward Berlin Back of Suggestion; Harding Approval To Be Sought

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, June 17.—To-morrow's conference between Premier Briand and the Marquis of Curzon, England's Foreign Minister, is expected to lay the foundation of a world movement. The opinion prevails to-night that it may form the nucleus of far-reaching proposals that eventually will alter the whole political complexion of Europe and bring the United States into her long delayed rôle as an aid in the preservation of world peace.

The foundation of the movement lies in a change that is developing in the French attitude toward Germany. Premier Briand is now behind the project that will mean a new association of nations, including Germany, that has for its sole object the maintenance of world order. This is to be begun by the establishment of first peace in Europe.

Former Premiers at Meeting
As a preliminary to to-morrow's conference Premier Briand called in former President Raymond Poincaré, Paul Doumer and all the former Premiers of France, to discuss with them the new French policy. To-morrow Briand will tell Lord Curzon that France desires a conciliatory policy toward Germany and the reconstruction of Europe, rather than the division of Europe. He will say that France believes it is the duty of both nations to work for the peace of the world, even though this means that both England and France will have to make concessions. The Premier will assert that any Anglo-French agreement must bind not only the United Kingdom but all the British dominions as well.

Premier Briand believes it is necessary to aid not only Germany in reconstruction, but also Austria and Turkey. He believes that the only way to avoid a new world war is to have a friendly attitude toward Italy is regarded as paramount. The Tribune correspondent learns that Premier Briand is prepared to stick by his policy of a policy of European reconstruction. Such a policy is known by the French Foreign Office to be most agreeable to the United States government. Europe desires more than anything else.

In line with this policy, it is believed that before the end of this month there will be a modification of the German indemnity terms. The size of the indemnity payments Germany must make will be increased, but this will be offset by the lowering of other payments. Germany must be induced in order to facilitate reconstruction.

Need of Alliance Felt
Although to-morrow's meeting for the moment is of tiny surface significance, it is a get-together session of representatives of the two great powers of Europe, the French and the British. The Channel is convinced of the impossibility of the healthy recuperation of Europe if the Continent is to be menaced constantly by the political differences of the League of Nations. Both France and Great Britain have tried to pursue separate ways for the past few months, with almost disastrous results. Little fires have constantly been flaring up here and there, one nation squinting water on the flames while the other nation is on gasoline. Examples of this situation are to be found in the Near East, where Great Britain is pro-Greek and France is pro-Turk, and again in the Balkans, where the British are pro-Serbian and the French pro-Polish. The dangers growing out of these and similar differences have begun to press a scare into the London and Paris cabinets. This is particularly true in England, where Premier Lloyd George, pleading ill health, has dispatched his Foreign Secretary with a British delegation to get together with Briand.

London Makes First Move
Moreover, a week ago, Quai d'Orsay was ready to talk concessions, but only when Downing Street was willing to break the ice. Experimental balling was the result of an Anglo-French alliance were sent up in the inspired London press a fortnight ago and the possibility proved to be encouraging. Premier Briand meanwhile kept silent and succeeded in forcing London to make the first move.

Intensely Lord Curzon and Premier Briand confer on the Turkish and Silesian problems but it is certain that the result of the meeting will be a declaration of the strike.

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British Coal Miners Vote To Continue on Strike

Owners' Terms Rejected, 432,511 to 183,827, With 64% of Men Balloting

LONDON, June 17.—(By The Associated Press).—The ballot of the coal miners on the question of a strike settlement favors a continuation of the strike, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The result of the ballot, according to official announcement, was: For continuance of the strike, 432,511; for rejection, 183,827. Thus, the vote was in the necessary majority for a continuation of the strike.

The decision of the miners was immediately communicated to the government by the result of the balloting was learned. The executive body of the miners will meet again tonight. Only 64 per cent of the membership of the union voted on the latest offer of the owners.

Harding Orders Ship Board To Sell Fleet, Cut Expenses

Would Obtain Best Possible Prices and Consider Future Service of Vessels; Must Depend on Private Owners to Develop Marine

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Harding in an hour's conference with the new members of the Shipping Board to-day outlined the hopes of the Administration in reestablishing the American merchant marine. The President told the board members that no time should be lost in clearing the decks of all the legacies of the war by charging off the war costs at the largest figure obtainable, and to assemble the assets of the board on a business basis and then strive to build afresh.

The President told the board members that he had the greatest faith in their ability to make the American merchant marine a commanding figure in the world of shipping, and suggested that the board follow a policy of disposing of the government vessels at the highest available price, with proper regard for the future service of the vessels. The board was assured that it will have the hearty support of the Administration in the task which confronts it.

Calls for Cut in Costs
Mr. Harding told the members that they must immediately lop off all costly and unproductive operations and get down to a solid business foundation. He agreed with the board that the world's shipping was at its lowest ebb and that he did not expect the hopes of the Administration to be accomplished overnight. He said that the reconstruction would not be a mere restoration of the American merchant marine to be accomplished as by a magician's wand, and he bespoke for the board prudence and forbearance.

To carry out the desires of the President, the board will immediately begin an exhaustive survey of the assets of the government fleet and turn its attention to reducing the enormous overhead that now prevails by disposing of the fleet to the best advantage to the government. Along with this survey will be made a diligent inquiry to ascertain the productiveness of the fleet, including a study of ways and means by which the establishment can be reduced to the lowest possible cost of operation.

After the conference at the White House Chairman Lusk said it was the duty of the board to return immediately to the government and take steps to be taken to fulfill the desires of the President.

"The President told us," Mr. Lusk said, "that there was nothing he wanted so much when he goes out of office as to be recorded as the head of the Administration under which the American merchant marine was re-established."

"He felt that this could not be accomplished in two or three years or four years, and that the future had to be considered."

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Britons Urge Parley Over Pacific Issues

Conference of U. S., Japan, China, England and Dominions for Harmony Is Proposed in Commons

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American Friendship First
Government Leader Pledges London Never Will Join an Alliance Against Us

LONDON, June 17.—(By The Associated Press).—A conference of the nations having interests in the Pacific Ocean to dispel misunderstandings there was proposed by two speakers in the House of Commons to-day. In the debate, which covered the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Sir Samuel Hoare, Unionist, urged the calling of such a conference, to include representatives of England, the British commonwealths, the United States, Japan and China. The speaker declared that if such a conference could be brought together within the next year it would be the best means of meeting the grave problems facing the country in the Pacific.

Sir John Davidson, Coalitionist, said it was "absolutely essential that the whole situation in the Far East be adequately reviewed by a conference comprising not only the United States and ourselves, but Japan, and I believe it would be a sounder principle to extend the Japanese treaty until the result of that conference has become known."

Sir John deprecated the renewal of competition in armaments, and said it was essential that it be stopped at the earliest possible moment.

Austen Chamberlain, government leader in the House of Commons, asserted that there must be "such confidence, understanding and such cooperation among the great powers as will prevent that new competition in armaments of which mention has been made, and to secure the peace of that great ocean and the lands abutting on it."

In the debate, which took up the agenda of the imperial conference, that opens here Monday, Mr. Chamberlain said, regarding the Anglo-Japanese pact: "Although I do not in any way wish to prejudice the action of the imperial conference, it is right to say at once that we shall be no party to any alliance directed against America, or under which we can be called upon to act against America."

"That, after all, must be the object of any British Cabinet, any British minister or any government of any of the dominions or India."

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the argument that the conditions which necessitated the Anglo-Japanese alliance had passed away, said he agreed to this, but that it was necessary to have regard to conditions in the future.

He refused to believe, he said, that the alliance had given rise to any real misconception or misapprehension.

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Laborers in Cuba Revolt When Denied Pay; Kill 5

Many Reported Without Food or Shelter, Due to Closing of Sugar Estates

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 17.—A serious uprising among the laborers on the Puro sugar estate in Cuba is reported in advices received here. In the riots, which broke out when the laborers were unable to obtain their wages, one of the managers of the estate and four others were killed.

The situation in Cuba brought on by the closing down of sugar estates owing to the financial stringency is said to be serious. The Jamaican government has found it necessary to repatriate hundreds of Jamaicans who had been working on these estates, and some of the workmen arriving from Cuba report that a large number of laborers are without food and money.

Island Seized by Tenants In Revolt Against Owner

400 Spaniards, Armed With Guns and Farm Tools, Expel the Guards

MADRID, June 17.—Inhabitants of an islet in the mouth of the river leading to Vigo, numbering 400, have revolted and expelled the guards and also the administrator, says the Vigo correspondent of La Libertad to-day.

The island belongs to a physician who resides in Vigo, with whom the tenants refuse to have further relations. Yesterday, the correspondent says, the entire population, armed with shotguns, oars and agricultural implements, attacked the guards, causing them to retreat to the mainland. The Governor of the province has ordered a force of civil guards to proceed to the island and restore order.

Throughout the day sporadic attempts have been made to fire buildings on the collection camps. The fire apparatus has been taxed to the limit in traveling from one reported blaze to another.

On the 16th, a keystone and excavator were used to fire most of the buildings. The fire in the barn on Moran Place, owned by James McCarthy, which was destroyed last night, was said to have been started by a tenant. By the time the first of the four motor fire engines could reach the barn it was too far gone to save. As the last wall of the barn fell three of the engines were forced to answer an alarm in Lee Street.

In some instances the police say even the doors and window sills have been sprayed with gasoline. No arrests have been reported.

Twenty-seven classes returned en masse for the 17th annual commencement ceremonies, and paraded the streets in Mexican Chinese and innumerable other picturesque costumes. Each returning class brought its own band. The formal exercises will not begin until to-morrow. The oldest of the classes back for reunion is the class of '61, which left Princeton sixty years ago.

Confusion of Russell Aids In 20% Bonus

Mrs. Stillman Mortgage Co. Diary Contradicts Former Testimony; Places Financier With Wife Months Before the Birth of Guy

Wire to Beauvais Told About Baby "Little Black Bear Has Arrived" Sent by Order of Mother, Nurse Says

From A Staff Correspondent

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—By the production of his memorandum book, which was admitted as evidence at to-day's hearing of the divorce suit of James A. Stillman before Daniel J. Glendon, referee, Hugh L. Russell, the Buffalo osteopath whose previous testimony was considered the most damaging blow dealt at the defense, contradicted his former statements.

He was obliged to read entries which showed that Mr. Stillman was at Pleasantville with his wife on January 9 and February 24, 1918, nine months before the birth of Guy, who is co-defendant in the divorce suit. The entries, which showed evidence of erasures, indicated that Russell attended Mrs. Stillman, James A. Stillman, Alexander Stillman, Frankie Beauvais and Fred Beauvais at Montanone, the Pleasantville estate, on both those dates.

Russell was on the stand from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon. He proved to be a discursive and contradictory witness, and was rebuked by counsel for the defense for "making stump speeches." Frequent conferences with Mr. Stillman and his counsel, Cornelius J. Sullivan, money to-day was such that it was considered likely that all his previous testimony will be stricken out. Referee Daniel Glendon will question under consideration and will give his decision when the hearings are resumed on June 28.

Wired Beauvais of Guy's Birth
Offsetting the triumph for Mrs. Stillman in this part of the day's proceedings was the testimony of Mary Olive Gilligan, the nurse who attended her at the Woman's Hospital when Guy was born. She swore that on the day of Guy's birth the financier's wife instructed her to send a telegram to Fred Beauvais at Grand Pile, Quebec, containing the announcement: "The little black bear has arrived."

The defense contends that during the summer before Guy's birth, she arranged that "Buddy" Stillman, Fred Beauvais and others should be notified of the day of the birth of the child; that it was Guy's birth that she was a "black bear" and if a girl "a bear." The nurse also testified that James A. Stillman visited his wife at the hospital after the birth of Guy and brought her gifts, but that he showed no interest in the child and never asked to see it.

It was clear that the day's events were in the nature of a "wonderful" thing. She pronounced it a "wonderful" thing. She appeared in court wearing a new scarlet straw hat, which she said she hoped would strike terror into the heart of Dr. Russell.

The testimony of Miss Gilligan was to the effect that she was engaged by Dr. Warren Hildreth, of the Woman's Hospital, to care for Mrs. Stillman before the birth of Guy on November 8, 1918. Around Christmas, 1918, she went with her patient to 270 Park Avenue and remained there until January 8, 1919. She said that on November 8, 1918, the following day, the nurse was called to the bedside and asked to send the telegram to Beauvais according to her testimony. She was also instructed to notify Mr. Stillman to come and visit his wife.

Gave Wife Painting in 1918
Under cross-examination Miss Gilligan said that on Christmas Day, 1918, James Stillman gave his wife a painting entitled "Spring," by Maxfield Parrish.

When Russell, looking dapper and seemingly well satisfied with himself, took the stand to testify, he was called to Canada on September 25, 1918, by the Stillmans. When he arrived at Grand Ave he found the place run by a state of general disorder. Becoming disoriented, he asked him to give the place a survey and look up the title. On October 9, 1918, Russell went to the county seat, where he was met by Mrs. Stillman and Beauvais. He said that upon arriving there he found the In-

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Princeton Firebugs' Orgy Adds Thrills to Commencement Week

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—Six fires, said to be of incendiary origin, that were discovered late last night and early to-day in widely separated parts of Princeton caused more than \$20,000 worth of damage and added an unscheduled thrill to the commencement festivities. While fire apparatus remains outside all fire houses to-night for instant call, soldiers are patrolling the streets in hope of preventing further outbreaks.

The first two fires were reported at a late hour last night. Before fire apparatus could control the first blaze a house and barn were destroyed, the occupants of the house barely escaping. The second fire was in another barn, which was partly destroyed. Two other houses were fired while engine companies were at the scene of the first two blazes, but they were quickly extinguished.

In spite of the fact that policemen and soldiers were posted in all parts of town, four other fires were started to-day. Two of these were on Chambers Street, one on Washington Road and one at Princeton Park.

Throughout the day sporadic attempts have been made to fire buildings on the collection camps. The fire apparatus has been taxed to the limit in traveling from one reported blaze to another.

Thousands Imperiled In Dank, Dirty, Firetrap Schools, Survey Shows

Meyer Calls Enright Bluff By Subpoena

Graft Investigators End Pussyfooting and Order Police Head In Monday; May Call Hylan Next

From A Staff Correspondent

BUFFALO, June 17.—A mortgage loan corporation with which Attorney General Charles D. Newton and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth jr., of New York, was associated was one of the chief subjects of investigation before the Lockwood committee on housing here to-day.

According to the testimony this firm demanded a bonus of 20 per cent on second mortgage loans in addition to the regular 6 per cent interest. Prospects of the concern submitted in evidence promised minimum profits of 20 and 30 per cent to investors "with perfect safety."

Attorney General Newton is named as general counsel of the corporation and is listed with Senator Wadsworth among the directors. The Senator joined the firm only two weeks ago.

Fire Insurance Inquiry
The committee also found a fire insurance combine in this part of the state which was monopolizing the field in a manner similar to the operations of the New York City fire insurance exchange. Following a grilling by Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the committee, the manager of the organization confessed that the members would eliminate all objectionable practices and would agree to all the amendments decided upon between the New York City fire insurance exchange and the New York Fire Insurance Company.

After exposing a lumber dealers' state and local price-fixing organization and disclosing that the control of the building material market in Buffalo and the East was in the hands of one man, Mr. Untermyer closed the session of the committee here with a summary of the work done through the committee to resume its sessions in New York City Wednesday morning and will continue until the following Saturday, when Mr. Untermyer said for Europe. "It is understood that the investigation will be taken up again in the fall."

The name of the mortgage loan concern examined by the committee with which Attorney General Newton and Senator Wadsworth are connected is the Frontier Mortgage Corporation, of Buffalo, according to the testimony of Smoot Corporation, according to the evidence, has been organized to sell stock in the mortgage firm. The offices of the company were located through Edward H. Hunt, secretary of the Frontier Corporation. He said he was also secretary and treasurer of the stockholders' meeting, which was held on May 23, 1920, when it was organized.

In testimony in connection with the mortgage company work, Mr. Untermyer said that the company had been organized to sell stock in the mortgage firm. The offices of the company were located through Edward H. Hunt, secretary of the Frontier Corporation. He said he was also secretary and treasurer of the stockholders' meeting, which was held on May 23, 1920, when it was organized.

The subcommittee originally issued for the Police Commissioner called for his appearance before the committee at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A subcommittee of three was present to assist the committee's chief counsel in examining the witnesses.

Elon R. Brown, who called at the committee's headquarters to conduct the examination of Enright, on receiving word that the police head was still absenting himself from Headquarters, said: "The Police Commissioner must have gone fishing. We want to ask him about several things. Some time ago one of the committee's investigators went to Police Headquarters and by arrangement with the city authorities proceeded to examine certain papers. The Police Department put a member of the force alongside of him and he could not even whisper with any privacy."

"Next we asked the department to produce some papers here—about three boxes full. The commissioner sent down a little package instead. Then last night the story went out that the committee was going to ask the commissioner to come down here to examine the papers. He said he was busy and would not be able to come."

"Yes," added Senator Meyer, "Commissioner Enright was aware of the committee's intention last night." Enright finally appeared at Police Headquarters at 5:30 and a subpoena was served upon him.

Confesses Burning Wife, 4 Children, Police Assert
Failure to Keep Death Compact Declared Due to Farmer's Lack of Courage

CALGARY, Alb., June 17.—The police to-day asserted that J. J. Rutledge, an ineffectual farmer, had confessed that he and his wife Tuesday night had deliberately set fire to their farmhouse, in which their four children and Mrs. Rutledge were burned to death.

According to the police, Rutledge said he and his wife had planned to die with their children because they feared they would be taken from them by a children's aid society. But his courage had failed and he escaped, carrying one girl with him. He is in a hospital, suffering from severe burns and formally charged with murder.

Rutledge, in his alleged confession, said he and his wife had considered death by drowning or shooting, but finally had decided to soak the children's beds with gasoline.

Rutledge added he had knocked the child unconscious to save it pain, and may have struck others, according to the police.

The best writing papers are WHITING PA. 825-Advt.

Prall Pledges School Relief by Next Fall

Announcing S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, said last night that he had had no opportunity to read the report on the condition of school buildings in the city. He added that provision had been made for the construction of new buildings and the remedying of conditions.

"I hope the public will understand that it is quite impossible to make repairs to public school buildings except during the vacation time, when the buildings are not in use," he said. "We will therefore find at the opening of the next fall term much to be thankful for in the way of improved conditions in the public school buildings of this city."

Clubwomen Blame Hylan for Shocking Condition of Buildings Where Pupils Crowd Classes

Menace Revealed In All Boroughs

Squalid Structures, With Leaky Roofs, Called Breeders of Pestilence

The most severe indictment of New York's public school management ever made was presented to Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, yesterday in a report filed by a committee representing forty women's clubs and civic organizations.

Basing its charge on specific data, obtained after more than a year's work in personal inspection of typical school buildings in each of the five boroughs, the committee, which was created by members of the local woman's department of the National Civic Federation to prevent a "threatened break-down in the New York public school system," alleges that it would be criminal negligence to permit a continuance of the overcrowded, insanitary and dilapidated condition of the buildings.

Shocking Conditions Revealed
Although contending that its survey of the school system is without any political motive, the committee points out that the schools are in a worse condition to-day than at any previous time in their history. The disclosures confirm those made some months ago by The Tribune, showing that Mayor Hylan's promises when he took office more than three years ago to give special attention to relieving overcrowded schools have not been fulfilled.

Filthy sanitary conditions, unwholesome plumbing in toilet rooms, leaking roofs, rooms infested with flies from neighborhood garbage cans, odors from sewage, dangerous stairways, vermin, dirt and overcrowded classrooms lit by artificial light are some of the objectionable features found by the committee. The Julia Richman High School, 69 West Thirtieth Street, for instance, is described as a "fire-trap." The Girls' High School, in Brooklyn, is declared to be so insanitary as to be "impossible."

"The committee is convinced, as it believes every citizen will be convinced, that it would be criminal negligence for the community to permit our thousands of public school children to be educated in buildings that are in such a state of decay and disrepair as to be a menace to their health and safety," the report says.

As a result of the report, it is to awaken public consciousness "to insist upon the cessation of unfulfilled promises and the adoption by our elected officers of prompt and effective measures to meet the emergency."

Prall Seeks Relief
President Prall last night said that he had not yet read the report, but said that the board had been working for the improvement of the schools.

Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, chairman of the National Civic Federation, said in her report to President Prall. Some of the organizations which participated in the investigation were the Woman's Municipal League, woman's department of the New York City Federation of Women, City Club, Council of Jewish Women, Public Education Association, League of Catholic Women, New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs and the Civitas Club, Brooklyn.

Of forty schools inspected thirty-seven were elementary, three high and one for the deaf. Fifteen of the buildings are in Manhattan, four in the Bronx, fourteen in Brooklyn, five in Queens and two in Richmond.

"Such remarks as 'old and terribly insanitary,' 'dark and evil smelling,' 'old, out of repair and filthy,' 'twelve toilets for 1,200 boys,' 'old and in fearful condition,' illustrate the kind of conditions which are all too prevalent. There are practically no basins or towels for the use of the pupils, where there are any they are insufficient in number. The toilets are usually in dark basements or in the yard, with no connecting passageway created by the national fire code. The garbage dump not 300 feet from the school. The odor and attendant flies make conditions unspeakable at times and are even a menace to the health of teachers and pupils."

Only fifteen out of thirty-eight buildings examined with reference to their need for repairs were found to be satisfactory. On this point the report says: "For example, P. S. 10, Manhattan, has had a leaky roof for two years; P. S. 18, generally, has had no repairs in years—one stairway has been boarded up by the principal, as it was so dilapidated as to be unsafe. Doors are falling off the cupboards, which should be locked—there are no locks on any doors or cupboards."

P. S. 127, Manhattan, has had no real repairs in years; the ceilings are leaking, the walls are dirty and peeling. P. S. 18, Brooklyn, has one building

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